

The Daily Mail

VOL. II. No. 44

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1915

1500 PER YEAR

Przemysl Garrison Surrenders

Petrograd, March 22.—The Przemysl garrison, which capitulated to the Russian army today, surrendered without a fight. The hoisting of the white flag over the fortress, which was said to be on the point of surrender on a number of occasions, caused little surprise, as it was generally known that it was in a terribly weakened condition, without food or ammunition, and its endurance was only a question of days.

The moral effect of this victory of Russia is expected to raise great hopes that this will be the turning point in the Galician and Carpathian campaign.

Petrograd, March 23.—The Russian war office today made the following announcement: "According to figures given by Rumunk, late commander at Przemysl, the number of prisoners who surrendered was 60,000 men and 2,500 officers and officials and 117,000 men. The number of guns and other war material captured is being calculated."

"ENGLISH SWINE, PRISONERS OF FATHERLAND, WILL BE MADE TO JOIN US IN STARVATION"

London, March 20.—The Morning Post publishes this morning a letter received from "a neutral correspondent" on whose good facts absolute reliance may be placed. The Post says that it was written by a high official of the German Government, being the third communication that it has received from this source.

"In the last one," the Post says, "this high German official declared that if there was any shortage of food in Germany the English prisoners would be the first to be starved."

"Many thanks for your last letter. I showed it to Prince and he thought your proposition good. But it is the damned English that may be the cause of the solution of our prisoner problem. It is they that turn our stomachs. But for them we should not now be getting near the precipice of starvation."

"Between us as old friends, I tell you we shall be face to face with starvation, and it is due to England—alone—this dilemma which is going to torture our beloved Fatherland."

"Yet you say we cannot starve the prisoners. Why not? I ask you. It is entirely England's own fault. We have many of her people as prisoners, remember, that always, as solemnly sure, I tell you to this as I write this letter to you; no one in our Reichstag imagined England as our enemy, from the highest downward. No, no, a thousand times no."

"Not only now is she our worst enemy, but she is ruining us. Thousands of the best sons of the Fatherland have spilled their blood through England."

well that a great many of the fatherland's best will die for their country; but they will die with honor, while the English will die polluting the fatherland. We are not going to let them when we want for ourselves."

"You think, my friend, that I am cruel and merciless, but since my last letter a new feeling has been becoming assured, and it is that England has brought upon it all these wrongs, causing all our horror, and ruin and her sons must suffer now."

"I tell you, Americans, that it is England, the laughing stock of the world, with our prisoners. And why to save her conscience for all she is about to aggravate herself through Germany's downfall, she is slithering over our Germans in England. Why, the prisoners themselves own it, and we say, well, we will be honest."

"We will show the world that we won't slither over the English prisoners. No, they shall first starve, slowly but surely."

"We hear that England says to all the neutral powers, 'see how we treat German prisoners, then see how they treat ours.' Well, we will take very good care to get the neutral powers to see that we are fighting like Germans—full of courage, full of hope, and we look after what we want."

"We are not afraid, like England, at her old woman politics, to insist that our prisoners in England should be well treated. America tells us that England must and will treat them so, but we tell America that we are not ruled by old women, but by men, and we treat our hated enemies like swine, which we consider them to be, and no country will have the power to stop us."

"We are honest. We hate England and we show it. They hate us, but because they are afraid of America and the neutral nations they don't show it, and which country has the most respect? Ask the Americans with us."

"Think 200,000 Russians will be exchanged this month for 200,000 Germans and I am with you (so are the rest of the prisoners' councils) that a neutral country should be responsible, so that if we return them to Russia on the parole of the Russian government they will not fight us again. And a neutral country will be responsible that Russia keeps her parole, for many of these 200,000 will in time recover."

"With France I agree, too, that prisoners shall be exchanged, always under those conditions that a neutral country will be sure that the parole is kept."

"But with the English prisoners I say no. England is causing us starvation. In turn we will let the British prisoners join us in our starvation."

"Yes, so let the French, Belgians and Russians go, but keep the English."

"Certainly, my friend, your proposal has been under discussion and is to be taken to the Kaiser for discussion by your faithful friend, and then I will write you again. It is a solution worthy of the problem worrying our country and I thank you for such heaven-born help."

"So far, rests on my hands with these unfortunate prisoners of war that I hall with joy such a proposal which your counsel and our highest officials will discuss with all speed."

SO-CALLED WAR TAXES TO COME INTO EFFECT ON APRIL 15

Ottawa, March 24.—All the direct "war" taxes not now being collected will come into effect on April 15. The bill passed on the resolutions already adopted which was considered in committee just before the house rose at one o'clock, makes provision for the collection of the general tax, including the stamp taxation, beginning with the middle of April. All the necessary machinery for the collection of the imposts will be ready by that date.

Allies Preparing for Big Advance

London, March 20.—While Earl Kitchener, secretary of war, and other cabinet ministers and leaders are bolder in their measures for increasing the output of war material, and are encouraging recruiting, complete optimism prevails in the British Isles. The victories of last week were hailed only after heavy sacrifices and that the casualty lists must increase in length as the war progresses, is fully realized but everybody in England believes that "Arm the time comes for the offensive there will be no turning back."

At present the armies of Belgium, Great Britain and France are fighting the Germans for the hills and other points along the long front, which will be of the greatest advantage to the allies holding them when the advance begins. According to the French communication, the Belgians continue to improve their position in Flanders, and the French took the north-west of the Somme, having added eminences to their gains which are of some importance. The French and German official communications, however, are so contradictory that it is difficult to select whether any change is being made generally in the disposition of the two armies.

The optimism which pervades the western allies is shared by the Russians. All the Petrograd correspondents of the London papers lead the public to believe that big events are impending. It is apparent that the Russians again, and not the Austrians, are on the move, particularly at Smolensk, on the River Dnieper, which emerges from the Carpathians, while in Bukovina, according to official despatches from Bucharest, the Austrians have been defeated in a battle which has been raging along the entire front.

In Northern Poland isolated actions are being fought on the Nemen river to Przasnysz; the big battle which was expected having recently been called off or postponed by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, who is thought to have attained his object when he extricated his forces from the forest of Augustow.

The Russian Caucasian army is working along the coast of the Black Sea and has taken the Turkish port of Archava and repulsed the attacks of the Turks who are still operating on the fringe of Russian territory.

Paris, March 20.—The war office has made public the following official communication:

"To the north of Arras, despite a third counter-attack delivered by the enemy during the night of March 17, we maintained ourselves in the trenches which we had captured on the height of Notre Dame du Lorette. In the region of Albert, at Carpey, violent fighting took place around the excavation, the sides of which we have consolidated. In the Champagne our successes have been brilliantly maintained, and the enemy, despite the efforts, has not succeeded in re-taking even a part of the ground conquered by us."

"In the region of Perthes we have continued to make progress in the woods extending between Perthes and Souin. To the north of Perthes, despite three counter-attacks, we have held the trenches captured, which are of great importance than the preceding communication indicated."

In fact, we have gained possession of the military crest on the west of Hill 196 on a length of 800 metres and some ground to the south 400 metres in depth. This advance gives us not only the height, but command of all its overlooks on the northern side of the ridge, which extends from Perthes to Maisons. The enemy has felt the importance of this, and has attempted to capture the last ground. A most violent counter-attack was led by a regiment of the landstrum, supported by

the guard. The Germans were literally mown down by our machine-guns. The few survivors regained their trenches, pursued by our fire. To sum up, all these fruitless attempts caused the enemy considerable losses."

In the Argonne, and in the region of Vauquois, there was a violent cannonade but no infantry actions. All the gains previously made have been consolidated. At Bois Le Pretre some German outposts who had maintained themselves near our trenches in excavations caused by the explosion of March 16th, have been definitely driven from them."

Petrograd, March 20.—The following official statement from the Russian army headquarters was issued Wednesday:

"Our offensive on both banks of the Ozev river continues to develop in spite of the strong resistance of the enemy. The number of prisoners captured by us is increasing. Near Fedukovce we took from the Germans 17 guns. In the Carpathians, in the region of Rabbe, our offensive has also made progress. We have again repulsed German and Austrian attacks in the direction of Stry and Lemka. At other points there has been no essential change."

Petrograd, March 20.—The following official report from the Russian army headquarters was made public Wednesday night: "Our troops on the coast have captured the village of Archava (on the Black Sea) 25 miles southwest of Batumi, and have occupied the district at the source of the river Archava."

"In the direction of Ardahan and Oltu the Turks have been vigorously repulsed."

Vienna, March 20.—The Austrian war office Wednesday night made public the following statement:

"Today and also yesterday the enemy made isolated attacks in the Carpathian front, but these were repulsed. No important events have occurred on the Carpathian front. Near Wyazkow some detachments repeatedly attempted, during the night, to re-take positions captured by us, but their attacks miscarried. South of the Dniester engagements continue in some places, but the situation is unchanged. Attacks by enemy troops on the southern bank of the Pruth near Czernowitz were soon checked by our fire."

PROTESTS ITS RIGHT TO SHIP FREELY TO NEUTRALS

Washington, March 20.—The United States government considers that Great Britain and France in the British order-in-council, and in the accompanying notes, have not answered the questions propounded to them as to what warrants their establishment of an embargo on all commercial intercourse, directly and indirectly between German and neutral countries.

It was stated officially at the state department that this government will not know whether the action of the allies is intended as a legal blockade, or whether the embargo rules of contraband and non-contraband are to be the rules for the future.

An explanation of this question probably will depend not only upon the nature of any steps which may be taken by the United States at this time, but also the basis for the many claims for damages arising out of interruptions to American commerce under the new policy of the allies.

In preparing the protest to be sent to Great Britain and France, the position of the United States government is substantially as follows:

"If the action of the allies is a blockade, all commerce directly with Germany can be halted by making the blockade effective a certain 'radius activity' being allowed for the blockading warships off the German coast, because of the newly developed activities of submarines. But there can be no legal blockade of the coast of neutral countries of Europe, contiguous to those at war,

under any circumstances, and between the United States and neutrals, especially in non-contraband, should be free from interruption, irrespective of ultimate destination."

"If the action is not a blockade, then there exists no legal right to detain cotton or other non-contraband cargoes, even when consigned directly to German ports. Nor can foodstuffs or conditional contraband be justly interrupted and, though consigned to Germany, to be destined for the use of its belligerent forces and not its civilian population. Under the same circumstances, for this is a legal basis for detaining cargoes consigned from the United States to the neutral countries of Europe, if containing cotton or non-contraband goods, irrespective of ultimate destination. Similarly, the allies cannot, under the previously accepted principles of international law, interrupt shipments of foodstuffs and other conditional contraband en route between the United States and neutral countries, unless clearly proven to be going eventually to the belligerent forces of Germany and not its civilian population."

"3. Neutral countries of Europe may declare embargoes on re-shipment of contraband or non-contraband goods, thus preventing supplies from Germany. With this sovereign right, the United States does not take issue, but it will insist on its right to ship to neutral countries, placing the burden of stopping further shipments on other nations themselves."

In considering the above propositions, officials realize that Great Britain and her allies have set up the claim that their actions constitute retaliatory measures against Germany, but this, in the view of the American government, does not affect the status of international law as between the United States and the belligerents."

The American attitude has not been changed materially as a result of the explanation in the exchange of notes with Great Britain and France. In whatever communications are made by the Washington government to safeguard its rights, they will continue friendly."

FOR THE RED CROSS.

(By Sir Owen Seaman, Editor of Punch.)

Ye, that have gentle hearts, and faint
To succour men in need,
There is no voice could ask in vain

With such a cause to plead—
The cause of those that in your care,
Who know the debt of honor due,
Confer the wounds they proudly wear.

The wounds they took for you.
Out of the shock of shattering spears,
Of screaming shell and shrapnel,
Snatched from the smoke that blinds and sears.

They come with bodies scarred,
And count the hours that idly toll.
Restless until their hurts be healed,
And they may fare, made strong and whole,

To face another field.
And yonder where the battle's waves
Broke yesterday o'erhead,
Where now the swift and shallow graves

Cover our English dead,
Think how your sisters play their woe,
Who serve as in a holy shrine,
Tender of hand and brave of heart,

Under the Red Cross sign.
Ab, by that symbol, worshipped still,
Of life-blood sacrificed,
That lonely cross on Calvary's hill

Red with the wounds of Christ.
By that free gift to none denied,
Let Fifty pieces you like a sword,
And Love go out to open wide
The gate of life restored.

Elections in June Says Rumor

Ottawa, March 25.—The Evening Citizen says: "A strong election rumor is current in circles close to the powers on Parliament Hill today. It is said that the decision has been reached not to wait for another session, nor even until fall, but to go to the country early in the summer, the probable date being Monday, June 14, or some day in that week."

Coupled with the story in the statement that Sir Richard McBride will enter the government probably as minister of the interior in succession to Hon. Dr. Reo whose health has not been the best. Premier McBride is expected in Ottawa today and interesting developments in the political situation are believed to be imminent. He will probably also testify before the public accounts committee in regard to his purchase of automobiles at Seattle for the Canadian service from the Chilean government at the outbreak of the war.

CONSCRIPTION NECESSARY IN ENGLAND

London, March 26.—The conscription campaign reopened here is likely to assume considerable proportions. It slackened in the autumn because the authorities then had more men than they could handle. Men are now urgently wanted, the recruiting boom having largely exhausted itself.

Enthusiasm recognizes that enormous casualties are inevitable during the spring campaign and fresh men must be found to replace them.

ZEPPELINS MADE A MID-NIGHT RAID UPON PARIS

Paris, March 21.—Zeppelin airships raided Paris early this morning and dropped a dozen bombs, but the damage done was unimportant. Seven or eight persons were injured but only one seriously. Four of the aircraft started for the capital following the Valley of the Oise, but only two reached their goals. Missiles also were dropped at Compiègne, Rheims and Brezinourt, but without serious result.

Paris remained calm while the aerial invasion was in progress, and residents of the city exhibited more curiosity than fear as to the results. Trumpets gave the signal that all lights must be extinguished as soon as warning was received of the Zeppelins' approach. Searchlights were turned upon the clouds, anti-aircraft guns opened fire and aeroplanes rose to attack the Germans, but their operations were hampered by a heavy mist.

TO REGISTER WOMEN FOR WAR SERVICE.

London, March 20.—The shortage of men's labor is being daily more felt here and this explains the announcement that the board of trade is preparing to register women for war service. This register is primarily required to make women immediately available for production of armaments—particularly the manufacture of shells, manipulating machinery for leather stitching, brush making and agricultural work. It will certainly extend further than many anticipate.

There is an abundant supply—50,000 unemployed women, representing many branches of industry—being immediately available. Suffrage leaders are naturally enormously pleased over the government announcement.

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

The Canadian Liberal Monthly for March contains the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other leading Liberal members of parliament on the budget, as well as other articles of immediate interest. A copy of this number will be sent free to anyone who will make application to the Central Information Office, House Chambers, 83 Sparks street, Ottawa. If you want to keep posted on current politics read the Canadian Liberal monthly.

ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE SCANDAL

The investigation into the supplying of surgical dressings for the Canadian army looks very much like graft of the worst kind. A fifteen-dollar-a-week clerk in a drug concern in Ottawa made \$9,000 profit by selling to the government an amount of surgical dressings which he ordered from a United States concern, but which the government could have got direct from the manufacturers. Profits to the above amount, he says, are now in the bank, and more are to come. The profits in the sale were enormous.

So much for the fifteen dollar a week clerk.

But the president of the drug firm in which the fifteen-dollar-a-week clerk worked, is William Garland, Conservative member of parliament for the riding of Carleton.

The public can draw its own conclusions.

SASKATCHEWAN WILL ABOLISH BAR

Regina, March 18.—Saskatchewan will be the first province in Canada to completely abolish the bar. On July 1, 1915, only the retail sale of all intoxicating liquor come to an end, but the wholesale trade will be taken over by the government and operated as a government monopoly under a system of dispensaries. Later, even these dispensaries may be abolished if by a referendum vote the people of the province so decide.

This in brief, is the effect of an announcement made by Premier Scott in addressing a meeting at Oxbow this afternoon in company with J. G. Turris, M.P. Premier Scott, after a lengthy review of the policy of his government in dealing with the liquor question since it assumed office ten years ago, announced the present policy of his government—a policy by which it was prepared to stand or fall—in the following words:

"The government's proposals amend this liquor question put in brief and concrete form are the following:

"1.—To at once issue a proclamation curtailing the hours of retail liquor sale to 7 o'clock in the evening, beginning April 1.

"2.—To convene the legislative assembly as early as possible in the month of May and submit to the house a measure of which the outstanding features will be the abolition of all bar and club licenses from July 1, 1915, until the ending of the year, and the taking over by the government of the wholesale liquor business throughout the province immediately.

"3.—Provide in the measure that following the ending of the war the bar and club licenses shall not be revived, except as the result of a referendum on the question to be taken at the time of municipal elections held after peace is declared, but not earlier than December, 1916, a majority vote to decide, and the provincial franchise to be adopted for the referendum; the government to provide most carefully framed safeguards against any irregularities such as personations, false declarations and the use of liquor or any other improper influences, and for the more secure discomfitement of improper practices, appoint a public prosecutor to follow and prosecute infractions.

"4.—Provide in the measure for the maintenance by the government under a commissioner hav-

ing status similar to that of the judicial auditor of a liquor dispensary or dispensaries in each city or town, where at present wholesale licenses exist, to be known as Saskatchewan Dispensaries for Sale of Liquors, which must not be consumed on the premises and under strict regulations as to quantities, size of packages, etc., the question of establishing such dispensaries in towns and villages where at present wholesale licenses do not exist to be determined by a referendum of the municipal electors to be taken at the time of the municipal elections.

"5.—Provide that in the year 1919, or any subsequent year, on presentation of a petition signed by 25 per cent. of the number of electors who vote at the next preceding provincial elections, a referendum shall be taken to decide the continuance or abolition of the proposed dispensaries. All dispensaries taken over or operated to remain in operation until otherwise decided.

The premier added that careful consideration had been given to the question of compensation to license holders, but the decision reached was that, inasmuch as such compensation would have to be paid by the province, in other words come out of the pockets of the people, and as the state did not owe the license holders anything, it was not possible to grant compensation.

SASKATCHEWAN'S DECISION CREATES ENTHUSIASM

Regina, Sask., March 19.—The office of the premier of Saskatchewan, Hon. Walter Scott, has been the scene of many interesting happenings in the past, but it is doubtful whether the scene enacted this morning has a parallel. All day long the premier's office has been besieged with callers, messenger boys hurrying with telegrams and letters, all desiring to express congratulations and expressions of delight at the action which the Saskatchewan has decided to take on the liquor question.

Following his pronouncement last evening, Premier Scott has received many wires from all parts of Canada and foreign countries, every walk of life without regard to political leanings. One of the first telegrams to reach the premier's office today was from Rev. G. E. Lloyd, of Saskatoon, president of the Saskatchewan Alliance, who thanked the premier for the "statesmanlike address to the province of Saskatchewan," and assuring the premier of his loyal support.

"When the proposals pass the house," he said, "Saskatchewan will lead the Dominion in a righteous cause and your name will stand in an honored place in the history of Western Canada."

The Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan, through its secretary, wired the premier expressing keen satisfaction at the policy of the government. The Saskatoon "Banish the Bar" league also expressed congratulations, and C. W. Bishop, national secretary of the Y.M.C.A., who is in the city today, said that the policy outlined is a "strong and courageous measure and promises to place Saskatchewan in the forefront for progressive temperance legislation throughout Canada."

Moose Jaw, Sask., March 19.—Hearty endorsement from all sides and without regard to political color, was the way in which the business men of Moose Jaw this morning received the announcement of Premier Scott relative to the banish-the-bar movement. It was the topic of conversation everywhere and every business man was of the opinion that it was a step to the front in the history of the province.

Mayor Pascoe expressed delight at the action and the wish that the measure would prove a permanent one.

Harry H. Bamford, secretary of the Board of Trade, wired to Premier Scott as follows:

"It is with no small sense of satisfaction that I have read the press reports of your declaration of the government's policy for control of the liquor traffic in Saskatchewan and the action to experiment along the lines stated is a judicious move in that it gives the people of our province the privilege of considering should they later find it not for the public welfare."

J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Grain Growers' Association, wired Premier Scott as follows:

"The Saskatchewan Grain

Growers' Association, having previously declared for the total abolition of the retail sale of liquor, I desire, to express on its behalf the warmest satisfaction with the policy of our government as announced by yourself at Oxbow for the control of the liquor traffic in Saskatchewan."

The ministers of various churches were very spontaneous in their praise of the government's action, and Rev. P. L. McLevish, of Zion Methodist Church, said: "I never felt so proud of being a citizen of Saskatchewan as I do today when I read that our province will lead the rest of the Dominion in banishing the bar."

John Crawford, head of the MacDonald-Crawford Co., wholesale grocery, stated that he considered the government had done splendidly and that he was immensely pleased with the action taken. "The people of the province have been in a foggy mood," said he, "and such action cannot help but reflect wonderfully on the economic conditions of the province."

SCOTT'S ACTION MAKES PROHIBITION SURE IN ALBERTA

Edmonton, Alta., March 19.—In view of the prohibition plebiscite to be taken in Alberta July 21, the greatest interest is taken among the legislators now in session here in the announcement of Premier Scott that prohibition will go into force in Saskatchewan next July. A number of the members expressed their opinions this afternoon in interviews with the Western Associated Press correspondent.

"Good for Walter," was Premier Sifton's brief comment.

George Hoadley, the Conservative whip, said the decision of the Saskatchewan government would have a tremendous effect on the result of the prohibition plebiscite to be taken in Alberta, and he was of the opinion that the vote in favor of prohibition would be increased by 10 to 15 per cent.

"The decision," he went on to say, "is a slap in the face for every member of this house, because we didn't have the gumption to say what we thought about prohibition when the vote came up last year."

"Help us here," asked Dr. Stanley, the Conservative member for High River. "Why, it simply clinches prohibition in Alberta."

"I don't know what to think of it," said Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of public works. "As the young ladies say, it is so sudden."

"It will help wonderfully," said Martin Woolf, the Liberal member for Cardston, and a well-known member of the Mormon church, who is a strong prohibitionist. "It comes into force just before the vote in Alberta is taken, which makes it practically certain that we shall have prohibition in Alberta as a result of the vote. Some persons had raised the objection that even if prohibition came into force in Alberta, liquor could easily be brought across the line from Saskatchewan, and that was the reason they wouldn't vote for it. That cannot very well happen now."

"It is drastic, all right," declared Hugh J. Montgomery, the Liberal member for Wetaskiwin, "although I would vote for prohibition right on the floor of this house today. It is all right, if the people want it, and very likely Premier Scott has his finger on the pulse of public opinion."

"Good," said Dr. T. H. Blaw, the Conservative member for South Calgary. "That is a half-I think of it. If a man does not know enough to quit drinking booze at a time like this, he should be forced to quit."

"That's the way to go after it," was the opinion of F. H. Whitehead, Liberal member for Corralton.

"It's a surprise, certainly," said W. Moffatt, the Liberal member for Claresholm. "We thought we were doing the thing right, but they have got ahead of us."

KITCHENER SENDS STRONG PROTEST TO DOCKERS

Liverpool, March 21.—"If this appeal has no effect, I shall have to consider steps that will have to be taken to ensure what is required at Liverpool being done," was the declaration made by

Lord Kitchener, in a letter which he personally handed to James Sexton, secretary of the Dockers' Union.

Lord Kitchener spent the week inspecting the docks, Manchester and Birmingham battalions, of his new army, and expressed surprise in his letter that "there is a section among the Liverpool dockers who still refused to work overtime. Should they refuse to work overtime during the week-end and on Saturday, some steps must be taken. I feel sure that these men can hardly realize that their action in thus congesting the docks and delaying munitions of war and food required by our men at the front, is having a very serious and dangerous effect and must be stopped."

"I hope this message will put things right for the future. At this time we look to every British man, whoever he may be, to do all in his power to help in carrying the war to its successful conclusion; and in this men can do their share, thus helping their comrades now fighting in France."

KAISER IS CONCERNED ABOUT CONSTANTINOPLE

London, March 21.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, says: "The Emperor received David Bey, the Turkish minister of finance, yesterday, when the Dardanelles situation was discussed."

"In an interview which appeared in the Berlin papers, David Bey intimated that the Emperor was much concerned about the possible fate of Constantinople, not only because of the tremendous political difficulties which would result, but also on the prospect which the forcing of the Dardanelles would bring to Odessa."

"The Emperor is quoted as saying: 'We cannot allow Odessa to become another Hamburg.'"

FRANCE WILL BUY CARGO OF COTTON SEIZED ON DACIA

Paris, March 20.—The French foreign office, it is understood, has decided to buy the cargo of cotton aboard the steamship Dacia which was seized by a French cruiser and taken into Brest while on a voyage from the United States to Rotterdam. The cotton is valued at about \$750,000 and it has been proposed by the owners of the vessel that the French government purchase the cargo.

The disposition of the ship must be left to a prize court but the official view is clear. The French law, it is pointed out, does not permit the transfer of a ship belonging to a hostile country to a neutral during war.

The Dacia belonged formerly to the Hamburg-American line before she changed her registry and became an American ship after the outbreak of hostilities.

KARLSRUHE IS REPORTED SUNK

London, March 20.—Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent sends a story of the sinking of the German cruiser Karlsruhe, taken from the Stiff-Telnet, which asserts that it obtained the story from an authoritative source.

According to the story the crew of the Karlsruhe were having tea one evening, when a sudden explosion broke the cruiser in two. One half of the vessel sank immediately, carrying down part of the crew with it. The other half floated for some time, when it ended between 100 and 200 men to be rescued by an accompanying steamer. This steamer reached a German port with the survivors, who were sworn to secrecy as to the sinking of the cruiser.

NOTED AVIATOR DROWNED

San Francisco, March 15.—Structural defects in his new monoplane, not inability to control his craft, are believed by local aviators to have been responsible for the death of Lincoln Beachey, who while flying over the Panama-Pacific exposition grounds yesterday, fell into San Francisco Bay and was drowned. The wings of the aeroplane had crumpled under the pressure of "banking" after an

almost perpendicular slide of 2,000 feet.

The aviator was extremely brave as he took his seat in the machine and, according to his mechanician, he seemed to have a premonition of trouble, but was determined to please the crowd of 50,000 people.

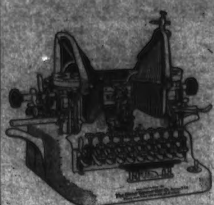
Beachey's aged mother, Mrs. Amy Beachey, who lives in this city, collapsed when told of her son's death, and is under the care of physicians.

The body was found by a sailor on the battleship Oregon, who made two descents in a diving suit.

HALF HUNGARIAN ARMY DESTROYED

Geneva, March 12.—The Tribune has received a telegram from Budapest in which it is affirmed that an important faction of Hungarian deputies has presented a signed declaration to the Hungarian government asserting that the situation in Hungary politically and economically is desperate, and that half the Hungarian army has been destroyed, a number of the regiments having lost three-quarters of their strength.

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MRS. NELLIE McCLUNG'S LECTURE.

Mrs. Nellie McClung, one of the foremost women writers in Canada, gave a lecture and lecture, do lighted a large audience at the Comet on Wednesday night last in championing the cause of woman's suffrage and emphasizing the part it would play in the abolition of the bar.

Her address on "The New Chivalry," glowing with bright thoughts, put in novel and often epigrammatic fashion, was a challenge to women to think. Once they thought the inferior, they would wake up to the evils of their complete economic dependence upon man, and realize that women could vote and still not "drop a stitch" in her ordained existence.

The lecture, given under the auspices of the Women's Institute, was presided over by Rev. Mr. Scragg.

Mrs. McClung started out with a picture of the scene between Mary and Martha in St. Luke, presented in her own picturesque language. Martha, she declared, knew her duty round, knew her washing came on Monday, but little more. Mary secured the secret of happiness. Happiness after all did not consist in the house you had, in the things you ate, but in the thought you carried. While there was a touch of Martha in all of us, still women today were learning to think. The tendency was still, however, to wonder more about the spot on the carpet than about the spot on the character, and to choose their hats with more care than their prayers.

"We are inclined to do our periodic housecleaning of the soul in the garret, and neglect the time for cleaning out worn-out prejudices," she declared.

The world, she said, discriminated against women, adding, "If you doubt it, look at our language. Two little boys are fighting in the street. If one wants to give vent to his supreme contempt for the other, he calls him a little Sissie. If two men are arguing, what do you call the other? An old woman? But the right of it is reached in the marriage law which provides that at the ceremony the minister shall say: 'Who gives this woman to me?'

"Isn't it about time that women began to think?" she asked. "I do not say that men have made these conditions liberally, while the women have been unjust. Man is right at heart. These inequalities in the law have been made because women have not made a noise. Not hearing any objection the men have naturally concluded it was all right. What else could be expected, for man made the world. He has made the world, the laws, and the social customs. And yet we wonder why women are not equal with men? We wonder why the law is easier for the men and harder for the women. Men made the laws."

"Men have made the fashions, too. It is perfectly true that women are slaves of fashion. They sometimes make themselves look like Christmas trees and rainbows. They do it, they say, to please the men. The missionaries tell us about the footbinding of the little girls of China, with its accompanying torture. Why because their mothers seek to please their fathers and the possible future husband."

"The trouble is that women, having become economically dependent upon men, have had to please them."

"Thinking this train of thought, she took up the question of the existence of mere looks. She instanced the case of two sisters. The nice-looking one married the rich man, the plain one married the laborer, and she had been in the middle of the economic dependence of women upon men tried injustice. The preference was for the good-looking girl rather than the intelligent."

"We should ask ourselves," she said, "if it isn't time to think when we see feather-brained, light-feelings girls who have nothing in the world to recommend beyond their looks, recommending some of our best men while the sensible, upright, honorable girls are left unmarried."

"We must place the blame upon men here, for perhaps if they did not encourage a girl to be foolish rather than intelligent, the girls would not do so much of it."

"Fortunately, however, there are coming to be more and more

thinking women. Not that they feel so much encouragement from men. The first woman who wrote a book was pleasantly referred to as a 'hymn in petticoats.' The history of the woman's movement has been the history of the fight against petticoats."

Reverting to the idea of the world be-man-made, she said that the world's hero was a man—a soldier. "But the tests of war are not so hard, half so hard, as the tests of peace," she said. "Every man, almost, makes a good soldier. Every man does not make a good citizen. Did you ever think how easy it might be to lead the Light Brigade with the plaudits of comrades in your ears, and how hard it is to be the washerwoman with four little babies putting her back on the rack, and never being able to get a good hold on life for herself and her family."

"Oh, yes, the women are beginning to think. The war is making them think. It is making men and women think. It is making them think of all their rights and laughter. Suddenly death looked in at the feast. Since then people have been thinking."

One of the things to which their thoughts turned was the way women had not been protected. She saw a resemblance between the way women were protected and Belgium was protected by the guarantee of Germany on paper. In Manitoba and British Columbia the inequality of the laws was such that a man could sell out his goods or will them away, leaving those dependent upon him with absolutely nothing."

"It is this," Mrs. McClung took up some of the arguments used by opponents of women's suffrage, and ridiculed them to the barest caricatures of reasons: 'They will not talk religion, they will let us talk everything but politics.'"

Then they said that in many instances women's suffrage would mean simply the doubling of the vote, because the man would vote the same way as their husbands. By all means let them get the vote if it meant that. After all, the married man, especially with the staid, respectable, or family, is the most reliable voter. If it did not do anything else than double this vote to offset the irresponsible transient vote, then let them have it."

It was also said that women neglected their homes. "Did you ever hear their colorful cry that the children will swallow the scissors while the mother is doing the washing?" she asked. "It is a simple, short thing. In Winnipeg I have left the potatoes boiling while I have voted, and when I have returned they have been just ready to strain."

Then it was said that because women were so good, because they were such angels, they should not get the vote. Women were not angels. They were just poor human beings doing the best they could under the circumstances. Some men like to place them on such a high pedestal. Personally she was a little suspicious of that pedestal. It would be a lonesome place, and it would be an awful drop to come down and cut the wood. Then it was said that women were too emotional or that we were to be aware of the ignorant foreign vote. She said great tribute to the many foreign women who were bringing up their families to be fine citizens, and who would throw their vote against the existence of the liquor traffic, knowing it was evil by bitter experience."

"It is also argued sometimes that a man's grandmother did not want the vote. She said she was alive today and would want it. With the introduction of much modern labor-saving machinery into the home the work is now the reduced state. She had been accused of passing her time in frivolous things. All serious things have been closed to her. The tendency of civilization has been to make her lighter and frivolous. I hope that the opening up of activities for women, throwing upon the woman greater responsibilities, will result in making woman measure up to her responsibilities."

She voiced the injustice of the inequality of the criminal code, which made the punishment for stealing a girl five years, and for stealing a cow 10 years. "Wasn't that sufficient to make people think?"

She asked if it was always going to happen that drink and war could take their children, while they didn't have a voice in it at all. But it was not going to

happen when women appreciated that they had put too much of an emphasis upon themselves."

"At the present time in this war," she said, "we blame the military spirit of Germany, and properly, but we also think the sorry of the weakness of the German women who sat by and watched these things happen. They have been wonderfully patient and good and self-sacrificing. If this theory was good that all women who were most obedient raised the best sons, then Germany would be one of the finest races of men on earth. It doesn't work out. Instead of respecting those good women, their mothers, they made a shield of the women and children of Belgium."

"But the Belgians have shown us there is something loftier than to live that there is something more than life. We owe a great debt to that nation which we must be prepared to pay if ever they come to this country. One thing is certain, there will be no great influx from northern Europe to this land of the maple leaf. What are we going to do for them? Are we going to ding open the bar to them? If that is what we are going to do, far better for them to stay at home and die in the trenches. Are we going to offer them our old political ideals, or a newer and brighter citizenship? Politics here at home means pull—what can I do for them? Is there a job in there for me? If this is all, we should be ashamed of ourselves, for we should be guilty of black ingratitude. We must get a larger ideal of citizenship, broad as the very world. I don't like the patrioticism of my country 'tis of this and that I mean no disrespect to our friends across the border. It applies just as much to us. We want to get past the day when in order to express our love of our own country we must cast odium on that of other countries. We must get past the day of unnatural trade relations which tend to breed suspicion between peoples."

ORANGE GRAND LODGE MEETS IN CALGARY IN 1916

The election of officers by the Alberta Grand Orange Lodge at Red Deer resulted as follows: Grand Master—Joseph W. Grant, Edmonton; Senior D.G.M.—Rev. M. T. Wright, Wetaskiwin; Junior D.G.M.—Robert White, Calgary; Secretary—W. G. Walford, Edmonton; Treasurer—G. T. Montgomery, Port Saskatchewan; Grand Warden—G. C. McCombes, H. J. Fleming, Calgary; Lecturers—Joseph Brown, Calgary, and Charles Shaw, Edmonton; Auditors—Sir James Grand, Banff; Vermling, H. M. Bots, Hanna; Deputy Grand Chaplain—Rev. A. D. Archibald, Banff; Rev. Duncan Cameron, Lamont; Rev. W. Miller, Hanna; Rev. E. Davies, Blackfalds; Rev. George McConnell, Madville; Rev. L. McDonald, Castor; Rev. J. F. Hunter, Blairmore.

Deputy Grand Secretary—J. B. E. Coburn, Edmonton. Delegates to the Triennial Council of the World, meeting in Winnipeg in July of this year—E. H. Crandell, J. W. Graydon, W. G. Wayfoss, G. T. Montgomery, and Sir James Outram, Banff. The election and installation of these officers was conducted by E. H. Crandell, who also presented the retiring grand master, Andrew Davidson, with a solid gold plaque of thanks.

The fourteenth annual convention will be held in Calgary on March 10 and 11, 1916. Wednesday evening a public meeting and concert was held in the parish hall, Red Deer, at which addresses were delivered by A. H. E. Crandell and Rev. M. A. Wright and W. Harvey Moore. A very interesting and entertaining program was rendered by the members of the Blackfalds Orange Lodge and their ladies. The hall was packed and the proceeds were donated to the ambulance fund of the Red Deer branch of the Independent Order Daughters of the Empire.

ITALY MAY BE TOO LATE. Rome, March 14.—The Messenger, in an article on the situation concerning Italy's delay in making a decision, concludes as follows: "Britain, France and Russia have planned a military expedition to take Constantinople. Does the agreement between these three powers exclude Italy, entirely or almost, from the partition of the Ottoman empire, which will be the base of a new arrangement in the eastern Mediterranean? An old proverb says: 'He who arrives late is badly lodged.'"

SWEDISH VESSEL IS TORPEDOED; SIX OF CREW LOST. Hull, via London, March 14.—Fourteen survivors of the crew of the Swedish schooner Hanna, which was torpedoed by a submarine off Scarborough, on the coast of England, early Saturday morning were landed here this evening by a steamer which picked them up. Six of the crew were either killed by the explosion or drowned.

The second mate, who was on the bridge at the time of the attack, stated he did not see the submarine, which gave no notice of her intention. He saw the torpedo approaching the vessel but it was too late to turn the ship so as to avoid it. The explosion caused the forepart of the deck to fall in, imprisoning several of the crew in the forecastle, he said.

The vessel continued to float for half an hour after being struck, giving the survivors time to take to the boats.

The Hanna was bound from the Tyne for Las Palmas, Canary Islands. When she was torpedoed she was displaying her national colors, according to the survivors, and had her name and nationality painted on her sides in letters reaching from the Bulwarks to the water line. Therefore the rescued declare it was impossible for her to be mistaken for a British ship.

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WASTING AWAY OF GERMANS IS NOW APPARENT. Petrograd, March 12.—General Oba, who from the commencement of the war has suggested the Japanese army on the staff of the Russian commander-in-chief, expressed the firm conviction, when interviewed by the Bourse Gazette, that the efforts of the Germans would already point the point of culmination. Partial successes by them—such for example as their onslaught on the Twentieth corps—were always possible, but these successes would, in no way be selected on the general course of the campaign. It could already be felt that the Germans were wasting away. Even their shells recently had not been of steel, but of cast iron and clearly indicated their exhaustion. He was fully convinced that when the Russian troops assumed the aggressive the Germans would be swept away.

Now, however, his opinion was that the war would last, Gen. Oba said that peace could hardly be delayed more than six months. The spring operations, both from Russia's side and from that of her allies would, as he had heard, have a decisive character, but by that time the Germans would be further exhausted and he did not expect they would be able to offer very serious resistance. The economic situation of Germany, but did not attach very great importance to that factor. He was convinced that even if Germany experienced no deficiency of provisions and munitions of war she would be thoroughly beaten.

Petrograd, March 12.—The regrouping of forces not merely by redistribution of units but by shuffling their component parts is being practiced in Poland by the Germans to an extent hitherto unknown in warfare unless after serious defeats. One column, for example, consists of old battalions from eight different regiments. By means of this regrouping and rapid train transit the Germans have again put strong forces up on the Choresle Przemysl line, which was abandoned long ago. The idea is that the same route east as Przemysl was taken by previous attacks upon that important junction.

All information received it now appears that the Germans are hoping to capture Osewetz and are preparing operations north of the lower Vistula based on the fortress of Thorn, unless

and until Osewetz fortress has been destroyed. The fighting is of a very stubborn character, both sides and the Germans are continually adding to their forces in this region. The extent to which this is noticeable has again suggested that the Germans must be drawing upon their internal resources as well as resorting to a very extensive shuffling of the forces already engaged.

Petrograd, March 12.—Bombardment of the fortifications at Osewetz by German aviators without, however, causing great damage and other operations by air craft attached to both armies are recounted in a semi-official communication issued last night. The statement says:

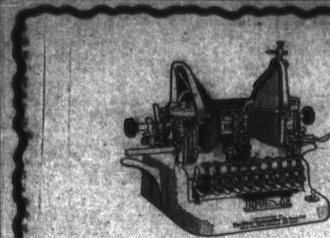
"The weather for the past few days has been excellent for aeroplane reconnaissance on the northern front. Bombers have been very active in this respect and also have used dirigibles."

"The enemy's aviators dropped 30 bombs on Osewetz fortifications to the fortifications."

"On the right bank of the Vistula we captured an aeroplane. On the Pilsa our aviators attacked and defeated a German aeroplane. At certain points the enemy dropped incendiary bombs without causing damage."

"Our aeroplanes did excellent work in correcting artillery fire and the enemy's aviators evidently were similarly serving their artillery."

"In the Pilsa region the Germans have brought up new troops not to break our lines but to withstand our offensive."



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F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

JOB PRINTING



The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

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I buy and sell second-hand goods.

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O. BOODE, Nanton St.

NO SIGN OF FAMINE IN HAMBURG AS YET.

London, March 15.—Conradin F. Just, trade commissioner for Canada at Hamburg, and formerly immigration official here, has reached England after having been under military and police surveillance in Hamburg since the opening of hostilities. Mr. Just at first succeeded in getting a passport to return home, but was stopped at the railway station, and after seven months waiting now has been exchanged for a German consul anxious to return to Germany from South Africa.

Mr. Just says nobody in Hamburg is allowed to know anything about the war or the outside world except through censored newspapers. There was no sign of famine up to now, he said, up to the time of arriving back in London, he knew nothing about the raising of Kitchener's army or the arrival of the Canadians in England. In fact, he had no idea of the resources which England has been able to call out during the last seven months. There was nothing he had gleaned in Hamburg to enable him to understand how the British navy was silently but remorselessly putting an ever-lightening grip on German resources. In fact, inside of 12 hours from returning here, Mr. Just found it necessary severely to revise his ideas of how the war was going.

EDWIN H. JONES

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Offices Danike Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—J. Nottingham, N. G., Gen. Baker, K. E.

Col. W. A. Stewart

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Lacombe, Alberta.
Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms right. I solicit your business. Call Phone 120

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We have a good assortment of spring House Dresses. They are perfect fitting. A great variety of patterns in checks and stripes, good washable material, on sale..... \$1.25

New Neck Frilling

See our stock of Neck Frilling in Lace and Chiffon. Our stock is complete at moderate prices..... 20c, 25c, 35c to 50c

Children's and Misses' Dresses

Just received a shipment of Children's and Misses' new spring Dresses. They are very pretty. A great variety of colors to choose from. We will be pleased to show them to you, from..... 50c to \$3.50

Ladies' Cotton Hose

Ladies' Cotton Hose, in black only, all sizes, special value, on sale 2 pair for..... 25c

Cotton Crepes

Do not miss seeing our new Cotton Crepes. Just the thing for a new spring dress. Colors are white, pale blue, pink, black, and many other shades and designs, at the low price of..... 15c per yd

Ladies' Spring Coats and Suits

We are showing a good range of new spring Coats and Suits. Materials are fancy Tweeds and plain Serges, made up in the latest styles and best materials.

Ladies' Coats from..... \$10.00 to \$25.00
Ladies' Suits from..... \$8.75 to \$25.00

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This department is showing a splendid variety of Men's new Spring Felt Hats, new Ties, new Suits, new Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, and a good assortment of Shoes in the newest styles at a moderate price.

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**When you're down in the
mouth, think of Jonah
He came out all right,
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If you have headaches and all the other troubles that come from eye defects, I can give you instant relief.

LET ME TEST YOUR EYES

Nine times out of ten they are the cause of all the trouble. My scientific method of testing eyes and perfectly fitting glasses to suit each particular case will restore you to health and happiness.

When we consider the care with which a lady selects her bonnets or a gentleman his necktie, it is not to be wondered at if they desire to have their glasses in keeping with the general contour of the face, which is by far the most noticeable feature of the person. It is with this before us that we unhesitatingly recommend Stinson rimless eye glasses as being the best eye-glasses on the market today. A gold filled pair with proper care will last a life time.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building
Barrett Ave., Lacombe.

Watch for the announcement of the opening numbers of "The Black Box," the most amazing, most remarkable photo-play in the history of the movies. It will commence at the Rex in the near future.

Mrs. A. M. Campbell, treasurer of the Belgian Relief Fund, has received from the Belgian Consul in Montreal an acknowledgement of a splendid donation of \$260 raised in Lacombe through the efforts of the committee.

The ladies who are looking after the interests of the poor of the town wish to thank Mr. P. H. Peterson for the donation of a pig, which he cut up and delivered to the various needy persons. It might be a good idea for other farmers to do likewise, and their help is needed.

On Saturday evening a large number of friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Steack to help celebrate their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. The evening was spent with cards and music. Mrs. T. F. Roberts and Mr. D. Tracey were the lucky prize winners. Mr. and Mrs. Steack were the recipients of many useful and beautiful pieces of silver.

An illustrated lecture by Captain Midge Kelaher, of the Salvation Army, will be given in the Methodist Church on Thursday evening, April 1st. The subject will be "A Trip Through the British Isles and Muskoka Lakes" and is illustrated with 150 views of historical places. The entertainment finishes with seventeen magnificent slides of the song.

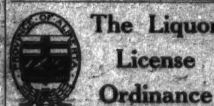
"The Holy City." Admission 15c, children 10c.

MARRIED

James Cheesman—At the Methodist Parsonage, Lacombe, by Rev. E. T. Szozag, on Thursday evening, March 25th, 1915, John Charles Southcomb Jones and Annie Cheesman.

BORN

SHUTE—At Lacombe, on Wednesday, March 25, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Shute, a daughter.



**The Liquor
License
Ordinance**

Application

for
Transfer of Liquor License

Application has been made by Alfred T. Inkup for consent to the transfer to himself of the license granted Beatrice Maud Simpson in respect to the Adelphi Hotel, situate on parts of lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3), and Four (4) in Block Five (5) at Lacombe, Alberta.

If necessary this application will be considered by the Board of License Commissioners at a meeting to be held in the Court House, Municipal Court Room, Edmonton, on Wednesday, April 21st, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Dated at Edmonton this 25th day of March, 1915.
G. P. OWEN FRANK,
Acting Deputy Attorney General

EDMONTON Spring Horse Show AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT APRIL 13th to 17th, 1915

\$9,000 in Prizes for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Fat Stock **\$9,000**

Auction Sale of Cattle, Thursday, April 15th, at 10 a. m.
Auction Sale of Horses, Friday, April 16th, at 10 a. m.

Attraction Program, including Hunters, Jumpers, Saddle Horses, High Steppers, Roadsters, Ponies, Delivery Classes, Four Horse Teams, Cavalry Horses and Officers' Chargers.

Military Displays by the 49th and 51st Battalions
Musical Ride by C Squadron Canadian Mounted Rifles

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Entries close March 30. Write for Price List and Information

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3 White Orpington Cockerels, hatched from eggs from same pen that produced winning cockerel at Calgary and Edmonton 1914 fairs, and other prize winners. Sire of these cockerels is also a prize winner in 1914. Price of these cock-

erels is \$3 to \$5 each. Apply, The Guardian Office, Lacombe.

M. W. of A.

Will the members of Hub Camp Modern Woodmen, please notice that the meeting night is changed from the first Tuesday to the first Monday of each month.—B. S. Cameron, Clerk.

Items of Interest Locally

Rev. M. White has returned from Toronto.

The good work done on the Gull Lake road is showing results now. For ten days past this road has been as firm, smooth and dry as a city pavement.

The members of Magnet Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., will observe the anniversary day of the order by attending divine service at the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning, April 25. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

The annual meeting of the Lacombe Brick Tile & Cement Company will be held in the town hall on Saturday, April 10, at 3 o'clock.

We are putting on no special sales, but we are giving ordinary prices almost exactly the same as others' special prices.—Nicholson & Switzer.

Next Monday evening the regular meeting of the Epworth League will take the form of a discussion on "Privileges," led by Mrs. Misener.

From all indications Gull Lake summer resort will be more popular this year than ever. Contracts for new cottages are already being let, and dozens of cottages are now rented for the season.